

Cape Hardy Green Hydrogen Project: Meteorological Masts

Cape Hardy (Project Co) Pty Ltd

Statement of Environmental Objectives

FINAL

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Abbreviations and Glossary

| Abbreviation / Term | Definition |
|---------------------|---|
| DEM | Department for Energy and Mining |
| DEW | Department for Environment and Water |
| DPC AAR | Department of Premier and Cabinet – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation |
| EP Act | <i>Environment Protection Act 1993 (SA)</i> |
| EIR | Environmental Impact Report |
| EPA | South Australian Environment Protection Authority |
| HRE Act | <i>Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023 (SA)</i> |
| HRE Regulations | <i>Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulations 2024 (SA)</i> |
| Met masts | Meteorological monitoring masts |
| OMP | Operational management plan |
| REFP | Renewable Energy Feasibility Permit |
| Revera | Revera Energy |
| SAPOL | South Australian Police |
| SEO | Statement of Environmental Objectives |

Definitions

| Term | Definition |
|-------------------------|--|
| The Cape Hardy GHP | The Cape Hardy Green Hydrogen Project (Cape Hardy GHP) – comprising infrastructure for renewable energy generation (wind farms, solar arrays, transmission lines), hydrogen production (1 GW electrolyser), and for the storage and export of hydrogen and ammonia from Cape Hardy. |
| Cape Hardy Precinct | <p>The Cape Hardy Precinct (Figure 1-1) is an indicative target area for the placement of renewable energy infrastructure for the Cape Hardy GHP. This area is indicative only, and is subject to change. The eastern-most portions of the Precinct is likely to contain the Cape Hardy electrolyser plant.</p> <p>The Cape Hardy Precinct is proposed to supply approximately 500 – 800 MW of the expected required 1.4 - 1.7 GW of wind to power the Cape Hardy GHP. All Solar arrays are expected to be located within this area.</p> |
| Moody Ungarra Precinct | <p>Moody Ungarra Precinct (Figure 1-1) is an indicative target area for the placement of renewable energy infrastructure for the Cape Hardy GHP. This area is indicative only, and is subject to change.</p> <p>The Moody Ungarra Precinct is proposed to supply approximately 900 MW – 1.2 GW of the expected required 1.4 - 1.7 GW of wind to power the Cape Hardy GHP.</p> |
| Permit Area | Approximately 6,298 ha of land comprising 38 land parcels, located within the Cape Hardy and Moody Ungarra Precincts, to which the REFP application applies. |
| The Proposed Activities | <p>The construction, installation, operation and decommissioning of meteorological masts within the Permit Area.</p> <p>These are defined as feasibility activities for the purposes of an REFP under section 8(9) of the HRE Act.</p> |

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Revera Energy (previously Amp Energy) is proposing the Cape Hardy Green Hydrogen Project on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia (the Cape Hardy GHP). The proposed Cape Hardy GHP includes wind farms, solar arrays, and associated transmission lines to generate and transmit renewable energy for a 1 GW hydrogen electrolyser, ammonia plant, hydrogen and ammonia storage, export facility and associated infrastructure. The locality of the Cape Hardy GHP is illustrated in Figure 1-1.

Two areas within the District Council of Tumby Bay that make up the Cape Hardy GHP, referred to as the 'Moody Ungarra Precinct' and the 'Cape Hardy Precinct', are undergoing siting, design and feasibility assessment. To inform the feasibility assessment, Revera is proposing to construct, install and operate (and eventually decommission) up to three meteorological monitoring masts (hereafter referred to as 'met masts') in the Moody Ungarra and Cape Hardy Precincts to collect long term wind and meteorological data.

Constructing, installing, operating and decommissioning met masts on non-designated land¹ are defined as feasibility activities² and must be undertaken under a Renewable Energy Feasibility Permit (REFP) issued under the *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023* (HRE Act) and in accordance with an approved Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO). Revera has applied for an REFP to undertake renewable energy feasibility activities within the Permit Areas shown in Figure 1-1.

1.2 Purpose

This SEO has been prepared to meet the requirements of Section 62 of the HRE Act and Regulation 34 of the *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulations 2024* (HRE Regulations).

The Proposed Activities covered by this SEO comprise the construction, installation, operation and decommissioning of the met masts for the purpose of assessing the feasibility of the Cape Hardy GHP. The intent of the SEO is to outline the environmental objectives to which the Proposed Activities will conform. The SEO also sets out the assessment and leading performance criteria to be applied to determine whether or not the objectives have been achieved. The immediately reportable and reportable incidents that will apply to the feasibility activities are also defined in the SEO.

The objectives of this SEO have been developed on the basis of the information provided in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (Revera 2025) and are in keeping with the objectives of the HRE Act.

'Environment' is broadly defined in the HRE Act and includes:

- land, air, water (including both surface and underground water and sea water), organisms, ecosystems, flora, fauna and other features or elements of the natural environment
- buildings, structures and other forms of infrastructure, and cultural artefacts
- existing or permissible land use
- public health, safety or amenity
- the heritage, aesthetic, Aboriginal, social and cultural values of an area

¹ Under Section 4(1) of the HRE Act, non-designated land is land that is not pastoral land, Crown land (or an area of Crown land of a kind prescribed by the regulations) or South Australian waters.

² Feasibility activities for an REFP are defined under Section 8(9) of the HRE Act.

- the social or economic effects associated with regulated activities.

The environmental objectives outlined in this SEO incorporate these aspects.

1.3 Scope

This SEO applies the activities that would be involved with the construction, installation, operation and decommissioning of met masts in the Permit Area (refer Figure 1-1). These activities are described in the EIR (Revera 2025).

This document relates to the Proposed Activities and applies to:

- construction and installation activities associated with the met masts
- operation and maintenance activities associated with the met masts
- decommissioning activities.

The following criteria will be used for siting of the met masts:

- 1.0 km minimum separation distance to the nearest residence
- 100 m minimum separation distance from surface water features
- 100 m minimum separation distance from public roads
- 25 m minimum separation distance from existing transmission lines
- 500 m minimum separation distance from conservation zoned land
- avoidance of areas of intact or significant native vegetation and cultural heritage sites (whether known or unknown).

The met masts will be constructed within cleared paddocks thereby avoiding any native vegetation clearance and reducing the risk of damaging, disturbing or interfering with any unknown Aboriginal sites, objects or remains. Revera emphasises that the placement of these met masts will not be finalised until consultation with BDAC has occurred.

Other surveys and data collection activities (including those listed below) are not within the scope of this SEO, as they fall outside the HRE Act's definition of feasibility activities in the context of a REFP (and are not required to be covered by an SEO):

- collection of data using portable remote sensing devices
- non-intrusive surveys (e.g. ecological surveys to ground-truth desktop assessment)
- geotechnical tests including intrusive ground assessment and soil coring.

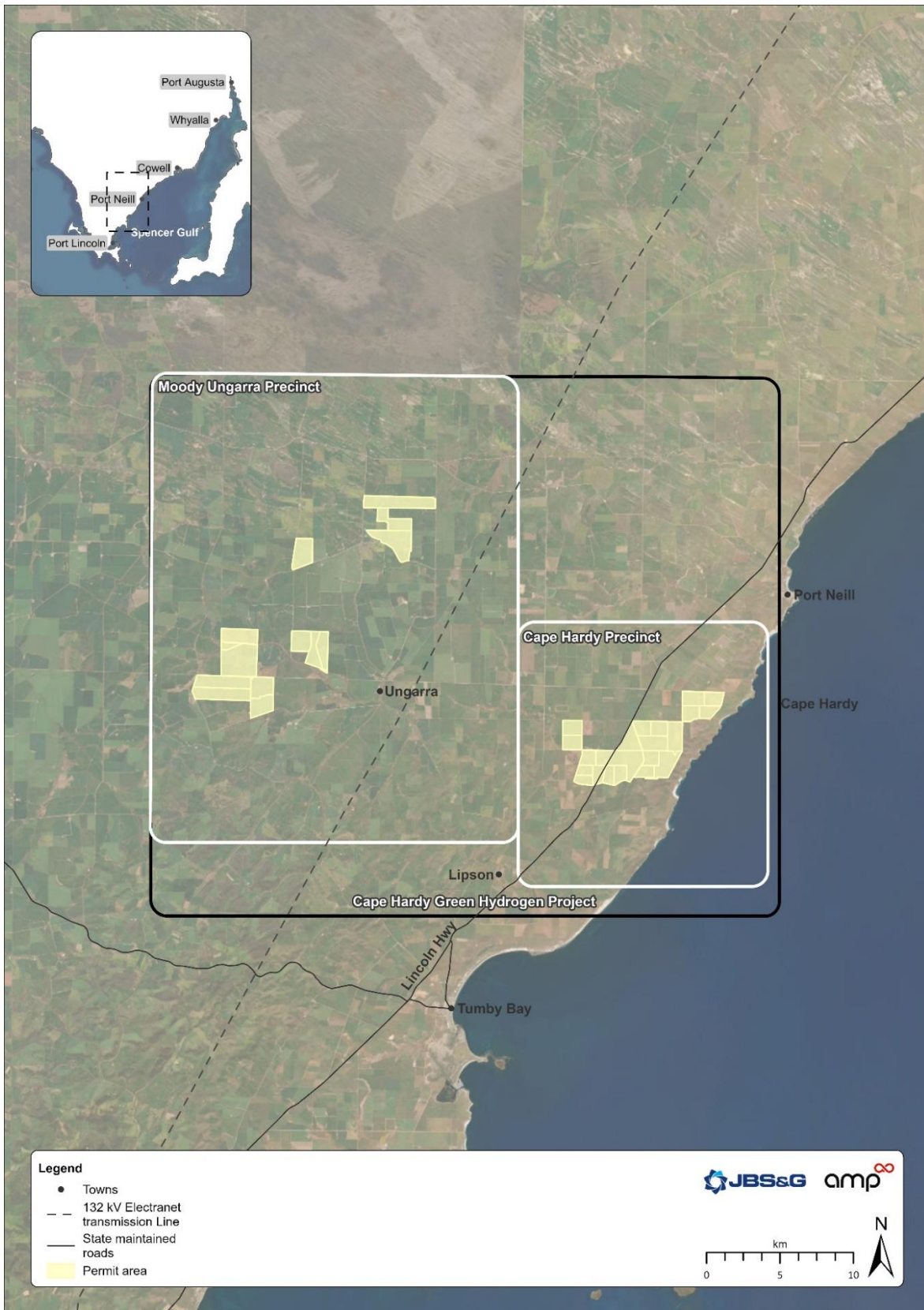


Figure 1-1: Indicative areas for the Cape Hardy Green Hydrogen Project, Cape Hardy Precinct and Moody Ungarra Precinct and Permit Area

2 Environmental Objectives and Assessment Criteria

HRE Regulation 34 (1) requires an SEO to provide:

- the objectives that relate to dealing with the impacts on various elements of the environment associated with undertaking the authorised operations (e.g. the activities proposed in the REFP and EIR and subsequently approved)
- the criteria to be applied to determine whether or not the stated environmental objective has been achieved in a particular case.

2.1 Objectives

Potential environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of met masts proposed for assessment of the feasibility of renewable energy projects have been identified in the EIR (Revera 2024).

The environmental objectives for met mast construction, installation, operation and decommissioning are:

1. No significant changes in soil stability, structure or composition resulting from activities.
2. No loss of abundance or diversity of native vegetation and/or fauna unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained
3. No significant impacts to threatened or migratory fauna
4. No significant disturbance to stakeholders, land use and associated infrastructure
5. No damage, disturbance or interference to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites, objects, remains and places unless it is authorised under the relevant legislation
6. No introduction or spread of weeds, pest animals and pathogens as a consequence of the activities
7. No injuries, deaths or health impacts to the public or third parties from activities that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator
8. Optimise (in order of most to least preferable) waste: avoidance; reduction; reuse; recycling; treatment; and disposal
9. Rehabilitate land adversely affected by authorised operations.

2.2 Assessment Criteria

The environmental objectives identified above are subject to an assessment to measure the level of achievement. Regulation 34(3) sets out the criteria for assessment required to be incorporated in the SEO:

- a description of what is to be measured and the manner and form of the measurement to be used
- the locations at which the relevant measurements are to be taken, or the manner in which such locations are to be determined
- the frequency of any measurement or monitoring

- any background or control data that is to be used, or the manner in which such data is to be acquired
- what is proposed to be taken to constitute the achievement of a relevant environmental outcome (with consideration being given to any inherent errors of measurement)
- if required by the Minister - provisions with respect to assessing the ongoing fitness for purpose of facilities, plant, equipment, machinery or other infrastructure and management systems

if relevant -

- the gathering of information and the conduct and timing of studies
- the conduct and timing of management system audits.

The assessment criteria for each objective are set out in Table 2-1.

2.3 Leading Performance Criteria

Leading performance criteria have been provided for each impact event that relies significantly on a control strategy to reduce the potential environment impact identified in the EIR. These criteria are intended to give early warning that a control measure may fail or is failing, and that the environmental objective or relevant assessment criteria is at risk of not being achieved, allowing time to respond accordingly.

2.4 Guide to How Objectives Can be Achieved

Table 2-1 summarises the controls that are planned to be implemented to ensure that environmental objectives are achieved, in the 'Guide to How Objectives Can be Achieved' column. Whilst this column is not a legislative requirement (DEM 2024) it is provided to demonstrate that appropriate controls and systems are in place to achieve a specific objective and/or assessment criteria.

The 'Guide to How Objectives Can be Achieved' column refers back to the relevant impact identification number (ID#) in the EIR (refer Section 5.3) which details the control measures to be implemented.

Table 2-1: Environmental objectives, assessment criteria and leading performance criteria

| Environmental objective and assessment criteria | Leading performance criteria | Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved |
|---|---|--|
| 1. No significant changes in soil stability, structure or composition resulting from activities | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate that any escape of chemical, fuel or oil to land is either immediately contained and removed or assessed in accordance with NEPM guidelines and remediated in a timely manner in line with relevant guidelines. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel and chemicals are stored and handled in accordance with relevant standards and guidelines, including AS 1940, EPA guideline 080/16 Bunding and Spill Management and the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG). Inspections demonstrate no evidence of soil contamination as a result of regulated activities. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #SOI01 (spills of fuel and chemicals)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate no evidence of significant soil disturbance (e.g. erosion, wheel ruts, heavily compacted areas, soil inversion), or where these occur, they are remediated in a timely manner. Records demonstrate no reasonable complaints received about soil disturbance are left unresolved. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections indicate that the extent of soil erosion in areas where regulated activities have been undertaken is consistent with or less than surrounding land. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #SOI02 (soil inversion and compaction)</p> |
| 2. No loss of abundance or diversity of native vegetation and/or fauna unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All biodiversity data collected by an appropriately qualified professional and reported to the Biological Databases of South Australia and DEM pursuant to HRE Regulation 32(2)(c). Records demonstrate that necessary approvals for vegetation clearance under the Native Vegetation Act have been obtained and 'significant environmental benefit' obligation has been satisfied. Records (e.g. ecological assessments) demonstrate no listed threatened flora species removed (unless appropriate approval has been obtained). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to undertaking regulated activities, appropriately trained and experienced personnel have assessed or scouted proposed project area and have identified and flagged significant (or rare, vulnerable or endangered) species and communities. Visual inspections are undertaken to ensure that project areas are appropriately rehabilitated. (Refer also to Objective 9) Demonstration that the mitigation hierarchy has been followed. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #BIO01 (Clearance of native vegetation)</p> |

| Environmental objective and assessment criteria | Leading performance criteria | Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate there has been no unauthorised clearing of native vegetation. | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate there are no native fauna casualties that could have reasonably been prevented through the management measures described in the EIR. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fauna casualties recorded and investigated to assess the effectiveness of the controls in place to prevent occurrences. | Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #BIO03 (fauna mortality) |
| 3. No significant impacts to threatened or migratory fauna | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP (e.g. ecological assessments and clearance data) demonstrate significant habitat for listed threatened or migratory species has been avoided. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any sites of rare, vulnerable or endangered species or threatened communities have been identified, flagged (where appropriate) and subsequently avoided. | Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #BIO04 (threatened or migratory fauna) |
| 4. Minimise disturbance to stakeholders, land use and associated infrastructure. | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records demonstrate that no reasonable complaints received about air quality are left unresolved. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where potentially sensitive sites and/or dust generating activities or weather conditions are identified, dust suppression equipment (e.g. water carts or sprays) is made available onsite and deployed in the event dust generation becomes a problem. | Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #AIR01 (dust generation) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records demonstrate that no reasonable complaints received about noise levels are left unresolved. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the <i>Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023</i>. | Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #NOI01 (noise and vibration) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landowner/stakeholder complaints are documented, and reasonable steps taken to resolve them can be demonstrated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landowners are consulted prior to survey activities, and relevant control and management measures consistent with those identified are implemented. | Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), |

| Environmental objective and assessment criteria | Leading performance criteria | Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved |
|---|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adverse impact (outside agreed disturbance areas) on land use as a result of activities. Adverse impacts of accidental or unforeseen damage to infrastructure or disturbance to land use resolved to the reasonable satisfaction of the landowner. Compliance with minimum buffer distances to identified potential receptors. | <p>see #SOC01 (landowner infrastructure and activities) and #VIS01 (landscape and visual amenity)</p> |
| <p>5. No damage, disturbance or interference to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites, objects, remains and places unless it is authorised under the relevant legislation</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate no damage, disturbance or interference to any Aboriginal sites, objects and remains (all as defined under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i>) unless authorisation has been obtained under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</i>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event the conditions of a cultural heritage survey or work area clearance(s) are not complied with, the incident is appropriately reported, investigated and remediated in consultation with the relevant Traditional Owners. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #HER01 (Aboriginal heritage)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate no impact to non-Aboriginal heritage places and related objects protected under the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> unless approval has been obtained under the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records demonstrate that heritage site registers (and Heritage Branch, DEW, where appropriate) have been consulted regarding the location of non-Aboriginal heritage sites and any identified sites have been avoided. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #HER02 (non-Aboriginal heritage)</p> |
| <p>6. No introduction or spread of weeds, pest animals and pathogens as a consequence of the activities</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate that the presence of weeds, pest animals or pathogens is consistent with or better than pre-disturbance conditions and adjacent land or where this is not the case, a management plan is implemented promptly. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where introduced weeds are detected on the work site/area of operation, records demonstrate that weed management activities are undertaken in accordance with Weed Management Procedures. Records demonstrate that where deemed as required vehicle and equipment inspections and cleaning has been undertaken prior to mobilisation to site. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #SOC02 (social environment, land use and infrastructure) and #BIO02 (weeds and pests)</p> |

| Environmental objective and assessment criteria | Leading performance criteria | Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Declared plants occurring within/adjacent to operational areas are reported and managed in accordance with relevant legislation and Regional Landscape Plan.</p> | | |
| 7. No injuries, deaths or health impacts to the public or third parties from activities that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any notifiable incidents (as per s35 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>) involving the public investigated by a suitably qualified independent third party and the results of the investigation show that the accident could not have been reasonably prevented by the operator. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aviation Impact Assessment conducted by a suitably qualified person, and submitted to Airservices Australia and Tumby Bay Council. Records of implemented measures to ensure visibility of meteorological masts to aircraft are maintained and their condition monitored. Records of safety incidents (or near misses) per the requirements of Revera’s H&S Management Plan. Records of investigation into the incident, internal and external reporting (where required) and corrective actions to prevent recurrence. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #SAF01 (aviation hazard)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No uncontrolled fires as a result of activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Management Plan (incorporating a bushfire management plan) included in the OMP for approval and complied with. Fire prevention and firefighting equipment is present, certified and maintained in accordance with applicable standards. <i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005</i> requirements are complied with. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #SAF02 (fires)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic-related incidents investigated by a suitably qualified independent third party show that the accident could not have been reasonably prevented by the Operator. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver awareness training for all personnel. Approved OMP, including any Traffic and journey management procedures complied with | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #SAF03 (traffic)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any notifiable incidents (as per s35 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>) involving the public investigated by a suitably qualified independent third party and the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety audit does not identify additional actions that could reasonably be taken to reduce risks to the public. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control</p> |

| Environmental objective and assessment criteria | Leading performance criteria | Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved |
|---|--|---|
| <p>results of the investigation show that the accident could not have been reasonably prevented by the operator.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of safety incidents (or near misses), investigation into the incident, internal and external reporting (where required) and corrective actions to prevent recurrence via Revera’s H&S management system. Records of the certification of the met mast design by a structural engineer and of building certification. | <p>measures (or equivalent), see #SAF04 (public safety)</p> |
| <p>8. Optimise (in order of most to least preferable) waste management: avoidance; reduction; reuse; recycling; treatment; and disposal.</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate that wastes have been segregated and transported to an EPA licensed waste disposal facility for recycling or disposal. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records/inspections demonstrate waste has been securely contained prior to removal from site. Waste management is undertaken in accordance with the EPA’s Waste Hierarchy model, the <i>Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010</i>. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see #SOI03 (inappropriate waste management)</p> |
| <p>9. Rehabilitate land adversely affected by authorised operations</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections demonstrate that land has been rehabilitated in accordance with Land Access Agreements, including removal of surface structures and the re-contouring of the ground surface consistent with pre-existing contours (unless alternative agreement is reached with the regulator and landowner). Records demonstrate no reasonable landowner/stakeholder complaints regarding rehabilitation of land are left unresolved. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections demonstrate no evidence of soil degradation as a result of activities. Restoration of land disturbance to be undertaken through consultation with, and to the satisfaction of the landholder and DEM. Should retention of specific parts of the site be requested (e.g. pad or access track) by the landowner, relevant regulatory approvals will be obtained prior to the transfer of infrastructure. Final decommissioning and rehabilitation activities to be undertaken in accordance with a decommissioning plan approved by DEM. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see: #SOI02 (soil inversion and compaction) and #SOC01 (social environment, land use and infrastructure)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of audits/inspections demonstrate that all waste has been removed from site following completion of activities unless alternative agreement is reached with the regulator and landowner. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections demonstrate no evidence of soil contamination or waste remaining as a result of activities. Final decommissioning and rehabilitation activities (including management of any wastes) to be undertaken in accordance with a decommissioning plan approved by DEM. | <p>Implementation of relevant EIR control measures (or equivalent), see: #SOI03 (inappropriate waste management)</p> |

3 Reporting

3.1 Incident Definitions

Section 62 of the HRE Act requires an SEO to set out immediately reportable incidents and reportable incidents (both within the meaning of Section 47 of the Act).

Immediately reportable incidents

Section 47(3) of the HRE Act defines an immediately reportable incident as:

- an incident arising from activities conducted under a licence specified in the relevant statement of environmental objectives to be an immediately reportable incident
- any other matter brought within the ambit of this definition by the Regulations

Reportable incident

Section 47(3) of the HRE Act defines a reportable incident as:

- an incident (not being an immediately reportable incident) arising from activities conducted under a licence specified in the relevant statement of environmental objectives to be a reportable incident
- any other matter brought within the ambit of this definition by the Regulations.

The HRE Regulations do not currently bring any other matters within the ambit of the immediately reportable or reportable incident definitions

Table 3-1 sets out the immediately reportable and reportable incidents relevant to construction and operation of the met masts.

Table 3-1: Incident definitions for construction and operation of met masts

| Immediately reportable incidents | Reportable incidents |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person is seriously injured¹ or killed. 2. An imminent risk to public health or safety arises. 3. Disturbance to sites of cultural and / or heritage significance without appropriate permits and approvals². 4. An escape of a chemical, fuel or other potential contaminant to a water body, or to land in a place where it is reasonably likely to enter a water body by seepage or infiltration, or onto land that affects the health of native flora and fauna species³. 5. Detection of a declared weed, animal / plant pathogen or plant pest species that has been introduced or spread as a direct result of activities. 6. Any removal of rare, vulnerable or endangered flora and/or fauna without appropriate permits and approvals or native vegetation removal outside of an approved area.⁴ 7. Any event resulting in the activation of emergency response and/or evacuation procedures of an area or the need for emergency service personnel. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. An escape of a chemical, fuel or other potential contaminant that affects an area that has not been specifically designed to contain such an escape (other than an immediately reportable incident). 9. Malfunction or failure of critical plant or equipment that had (or still has) potential to cause an immediately reportable incident. 10. Unresolved reasonable complaints from stakeholders regarding operations. 11. An event where an excursion outside a culturally cleared area has occurred or the conditions of a cultural heritage clearance have not been complied with (other than an immediately reportable incident). |

¹ As per the definition in Section 36 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*

² Pursuant to *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

³ For reporting purposes, the assessment of ‘reasonably likely to enter a water body by seepage or infiltration’ may require further intrusive assessment. Should delineation of the extent of the release not be achieved within one week of becoming aware of the incident, DEM will be notified of the incident and the proposed site investigation methodology, including timeframes

⁴ Pursuant to *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (flora) and *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (fauna).

3.2 Reporting Requirements

Table 3-1 outlines incident definitions for the purposes of reporting to the Minister of Mining and Energy (through the Department of Energy and Mining). Section 3.2.1, below also defines the timeframes for reporting.

Notwithstanding these defined reporting requirements to the Minister, other State legislation also has reporting requirements to other State agencies, and for completeness, a number of these known relevant requirements are outlined below.

3.2.1 Reporting under the HRE Act

Immediately reportable incidents must initially be reported to the Minister within 24 hours after the licensee becomes aware of the occurrence of the incident, as described in Section 47 of the HRE Act and Regulation 30. A comprehensive report must be provided within 3 months or as otherwise specified by the Minister.

Reportable Incidents must be reported to the Minister on a quarterly basis within 1 month after the end of each quarter, as per Regulation 30.

3.2.2 Reporting to the EPA

Where applicable, incidents causing or threatening serious or material environmental harm under the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (EP Act) must be reported to the South Australian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) in accordance with section 83 or 83A of the EP Act.

3.2.3 Reporting to SafeWork SA

Notifiable incidents (i.e. death, serious injury or illness, or dangerous incidents) must be reported to SafeWork SA in accordance with Part 3 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

3.2.4 Reporting to Attorney General's Department – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation

Notification of a discovery of Aboriginal site, object or remains must be reported to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs in accordance with Section 20 of the *Heritage Act 1988* (Note: Any discovery of potential human remains must also be immediately reported to SAPOL, as required by the *Coroner's Act 2003*).

3.2.5 Reporting to the Regional Landscape Board

Notification of presence of Category 1, 2 or 3 animals or plants in prescribed areas, in accordance with the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. The regional landscape board for the area in which the land is situated must be notified within the prescribed period of the presence of a Category 1, 2 or 3 animal or plant on that land.

4 References

Revera (2025). Cape Hardy Green Hydrogen Project: Meteorological Masts, Environmental Impact Report. Revera Energy – Cape Hardy (Project Co) Pty Ltd.